

KLENOVITSKII, N.D.; KOMAROV, R.V.

Using optimising controllers in a continuous furnace.  
Prototyponie realizacii M-16k. (MIRA M-10)  
(Furnace, Heating)  
(Thermostat)

KLIMOVITSKIY, Mikhail Davidovich; KARLIK, Vitaliy Aleksandrovich;  
CHARIKHOV, L.A., red.; VAGIN, A.A., red. izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA,  
L.V., tekhn. red.

[Brief handbook on temperature control in ferrous metallurgy]  
Kratkii spravochnik po teplovomu kontroliu v chernoi metallurgii.  
Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 376 p. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Metallurgical plants) (Temperature regulators)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1

YANOV TAKY, P.D.

Estimating characteristics of reagent with organic  
Integrated differential option (ID). Other reference no. 5124  
25 Apr 1966. (MIRA 1710)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1"

KLIMOVITSKIY, M.D. (Moskva)

Regulation of objects with variable parameters. Avtom. i telem.  
26 no.1:168-172 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

KLIMCVITSKIY, Mikhail-Davidovich

[Mathematical optimization of heating furnaces] Optimizatsija raboty nagrevatel'nykh pechei. Moskva, Metalurgija, 1965. 162 p.  
(MIRA 19:1)

KLIMOVITSKIY, V.A., professor (Xuybyshov)

All-Union conference on infectious hepatitis. Zdrav.Kazakh. 16 no.9:  
46-48 '56.  
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

KLIMOVITSKIY, V.I.

KLIMOVITSKIY, V.I. prof.; GRINBERG, B.M., dotsent (Kuybyshev)

Sample methodical plan for organizing dispensary services for  
patients suffering from the basic internal diseases. Zdrav.Ros.  
Feder. 2 no.1:15-20 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)  
(VISCHERA--DISEASES)

VORONOV, D.V., kand.med.nauk; KLIMOVITSKIY, V.A., prof.

Innovators in science at Kuybyshev Medical Institute. Zdrav.  
Ros. Feder. 5 no.9:16-19 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz Kuybyshevskogo meditainskogo instituta.  
(KUIBISHEV—MEDICAL RESEARCH)

KLEMOVITSKII, V.A., prof.; VAYSMAN, S.R., dotsent; CHAKINA, L.A., kand.  
med. nauk (Muybyshew)

Dispensary services for persons recovered from Botkin's disease.  
Klin. med. 40 no.11:94-98 N°62  
(MIRA 16:12)

1. In kliniki gospital'noy terapii (sav. - prof. A.I.Germanov),  
kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (sav. - prof. V.P.Petrov) bol'-  
nitsy No.17 (glavnyy vrach Ye.V.Kamberova).

ACC NR: AP7005098

SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/66/000/011/0040/0044

LIVANOVA, O. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Klimovitskiy, V. D. (Engineer)"Testing of Prototype Asynchronous Electric Motor ATD-8000-2"Moscow, Elektricheskiye Stantsii, Number 11, November 66, pages 40.  
24

Abstract: Until very recently the limiting power for a two-pole induction motor was considered about 4,000 kw. However, recently in USSR was built for the first time a 8,000-kw two-pole electric motor for feed-water pumps. According to available sources nowhere abroad have such motors been yet built.

The prototype motor ATD-2000-2 designed at the Siberian Scientific-Research Electrical Engineering Institute (SibNIETI) and built at "Sibelektrotyashmash" Plant was installed as drive for extra-high pressure feed-water pump SVPE-320-550 of the 300-MW boiler at the Cherepovetskaya State Rayon Electric Station (GRES). The ATD-8000-2 motor (6000 v, 8000 kva, 900 a, 2,950 rpm) was connected to SVPE-320-550 pump (550 ton/hr, 320 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>, 7,500 rpm) by a fluid clutch and step-up reduction gear.

Industrial test of this unique prototype motor were conducted at the Cherepovetskaya GRES to determine the operating, starting and heating characteristics.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.313.333.00.4

0926 1672

ACC NR: AP7005098

The tests has shown that the ATD-8000-2 motor satisfies operating and starting requirements as prescribed by Technical Specifications GOST 183-55. Heating of motor was also within the prescribed limits. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS: 39, 183]

ORG: none

TOPIC TAGS: electric motor, electric engineering

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

KLIMOVITSKIY, V. Ya.  
KIRZON, M.V.; KLIMOVITSKIY, V.Ya.

So-called "spontaneous" excitations of the central nervous system  
[with summary in English] Biofizika 3 no.1:108-110 '58. (MIRA 11:2)  
1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.  
Institut biologicheskay fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

ACCESSION NR: AT4062688

S/0000/63/000/000/0250/0251

AUTHOR: Klimovitskiy, V. Ya.

TITLE: Effect of centrifugal acceleration on the venous return in the cerebral vessels of animals

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatcionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviaticheskaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 250-251.

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, acceleration, centrifuge, venous return, cerebral circulation, cerebral blood flow

ABSTRACT: This is apparently an 11-point summary of a longer paper in which the author discussed the importance of venous return in cerebral hemodynamics and reported the results of experiments in which he recorded the venous flow in the anterior longitudinal sinus and the large superficial veins of rabbits subjected to centrifugal acceleration in the head-pelvis direction. A standard test was designed consisting of centrifugation for 30 seconds at 30-minute intervals at a speed producing a well-tolerated acceleration of about 5G at the head and 10G at the pelvis; this acceleration killed most of the animals, however, if it was continued for 2-3 minutes. After the first centrifugation there was no change in

L 25392-65 ENG(j)/ENG(r)/ENT(1)/ENG(v)/ENG(a)/ENG(o) P-5 DD/KLK  
ACCESSION NR: AT500308A 8/0000/64/000/000/0033/0047

AUTHOR: Klimovitskiy, V. Ya.

TITLE: Effects of radial accelerations ✓ on the venous blood flow in the vessels of rabbit brains

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki. Vliyanije ioniziruyushchikh i sluchaynykh dinamicheskikh faktorov na funktsii tsentral'noy sistemy; voprosy kosmicheskoy fiziologii (Effect of ionizing radiation and dynamic factors on the function of the central nervous system; problems in space physiology). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 33-47

TOPIC TAGS: radial acceleration, acceleration effect, intracranial circulation, brain, rabbit, adaptation

ABSTRACT: The effects of radial acceleration on intracranial circulation in rabbits were tested because disruption of intracranial circulation is one of the critical factors in the ability of man to withstand acceleration stress. In the present experiments venous outflow from the brain was measured by means of thermistors fixed on the large external veins of the brain in the temple area or on the longitudinal frontal sinus. Changes in temperature were registered on a specially designed ther-

Card 1/2

L 11304-66 EXP(1)/FS(v)3 SCRA 10/10  
ACC NM: A16003895

SOURCE CODE: UR/2863/63/004/000/0587/0592

AUTHOR: Klimovitskiy, V. Ya.; Nikolayev, Ya. Ya.

34

ORG: none

B+1

2, 44, 5-1

TITLE: Method for recording venous outflow in the cerebral vessels of animals during exposure to acceleration.

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 587-592

TOPIC TAGS: biologic acceleration effect, brain, blood circulation, rabbit, space medicine equipment

ABSTRACT: A method is described which makes it possible to record the volumetric rate of blood circulation in large surface veins and sinuses of the brain during acceleration. All measurements were made in chronic experiments on rabbits in which the pickup was attached to heavy veins along the anterior longitudinal sinus of the brain or directly to that sinus. Trepanation (8 mm) took place in the parietal area and the bone was attached hermetically to the pickup housing. Experiments were conducted 5-7 days after the operations, and the rabbits were still suitable for experimentation more than a month later. A diagram of the device used for recording blood flow is shown in Figure 1.

Card 1/4

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ACC N# A16003895

O

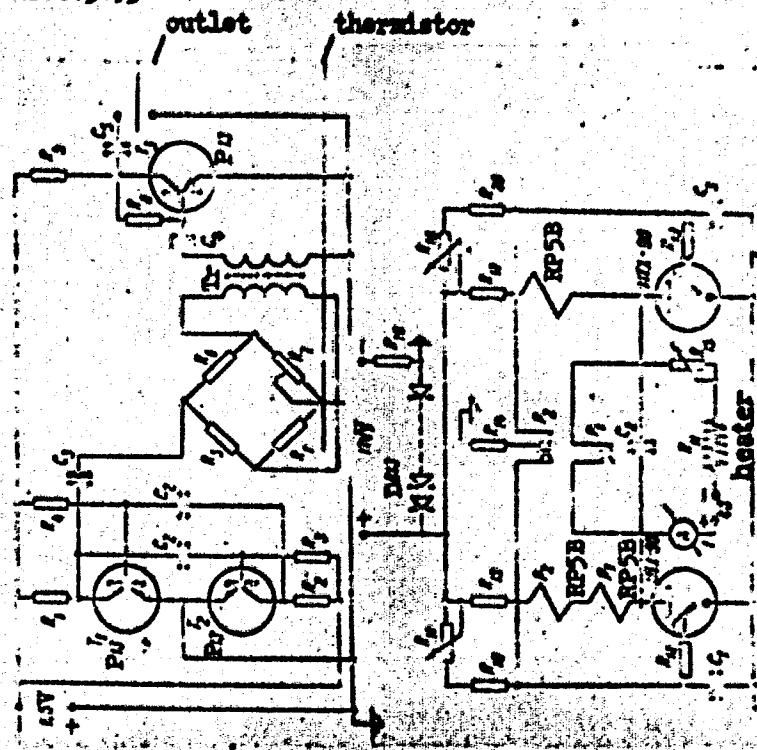


Fig. 1. Basic dia-  
gram of the oscilla-  
tor, amplifier, and  
time relay.

Cord 2/4

L 11.304-46

ACC NR. AT6003895

The device consists of an audio oscillator and bridge, one arm of which is connected to a thermistor and amplifier. The on-off switching of the heater is accomplished by means of a time relay employing two MTX-90 thyratrons. The bridge is fed by the oscillator which is a multivibrator using P13 transistors. The signal passes from the bridge to the amplifier, which is connected to one transistor, and then to a tape recorder. The whole system is powered by a battery unit weighing 3.2 kg (5.7 kg with tape recorder), and is capable of operating for 10 hours. It can be installed on the axis of a laboratory centrifuge with an arm radius of 0.8 m. Thermograms are recorded on magnetic tape in N-370 or KPP-09 recorders. In these preliminary studies, rabbits were placed in a head-to-tail position on the centrifuge (135 rpm) so that forces acting on the head were 5G, on the thorax—8G, and on the posterior—10G. During the first day, rabbits underwent 4 tests lasting 30 sec each, with 20-30 min intervals between tests.

Upon the first exposures to centrifugation on the first day, there was an increase in venous flow during the thermal cycle. After subsequent exposures, venous pressure and temperature decreased, and the increase in venous flow during the first thermal cycle began to disappear. During the 4th exposure to centrifugation, decreased venous flow commencing with the 1st thermal cycle took place. This effect remained constant even when the duration of centrifugation was increased to 1.0—1.5 min.

Card 3/4

L 14304-66  
ACC NR: AT6003895

After a one-day interval and upon the first subsequent exposure to centrifugation, it was found that venous flow did not change during the 1st minute and subsequently decreased. Repeated exposures decreased venous flow even during the 1st minute.

These preliminary data indicate that accelerations decrease blood flow in the large veins and sinuses of the brain in much the same way that breathing 5-10% of CO<sub>2</sub> dose. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [AID PRESS: 4092-7]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 015

TS  
Card 4/4

L 47293-66 EMR(K)-2/MT(1)/FCC/FSS-2 SGTB TT/LIV/RD/GW

ACC NR: AP6031663

SOURCE CODE: UR/0216/66/000/005/0625/0643

6

AUTHOR: Frank, G. M.; Livshits, N. N.; Arsen'yeva, M. A.; Apanasenko, Z. I.;  
Belyayeva, L. A.; Golovkina, A. V.; Klimovitskiy, V. Ya.; Kuznetsova, M. A.;  
Luk'yanova, L. D.; Meyzerov, Ye. B.

70  
69

ORG: Institute of Biological Physics, AN SSSR (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki  
AN SSSR)

B

TITLE: The combined effect of spaceflight factors on some functions of the organism

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 5, 1966, 625-643

TOPIC TAGS: central nervous system, biologic oxidation, biologic metabolism,  
reflex activity, brain tissue, radiation effects, ~~ionizing~~ radiation biologic effect,

ABSTRACT: Results of experiments studying the combined effect of spaceflight factors  
(acceleration, vibration, and ~~radiation~~) on some functions of the organism (brain  
hemodynamics, CNS functions, and cell division of hematopoietic organs) are dis-  
cussed. Tolerance of the CNS to accelerations depends significantly on changes of  
brain hemodynamics during accelerations. Brain blood flow in rabbits subjected to  
centrifugal accelerations in the head-foot direction (5 G in head region and 10.0  
in pelvis region) for 12 to 60 sec decreased. This reaction was insignificant  
during the first exposure, sharply increased during repeated exposure, and weakened  
after chronic exposure, thus indicating that tolerance to accelerations can be

Card 1/3

UDC: 611.8:629.195.2

ACC NR: AR6031663

increased by training. Participation of CNS reflex mechanisms in these processes is probable. The 15-min exposure of guinea pigs to radial accelerations (8 G), centrifuged twice with a one-day interval, increased the spontaneous bioelectrical activity of extensor muscles; however, the effect was not lasting. It was lowered the day after the second centrifugation and was essentially the same as the control from the sixth day. The 15-min exposure of the animals to vibrations (70 cps, 0.4 mm amplitude), twice with a one-day interval, produced less distinct but more stable changes, with normalization more than 25 days after the first vibration exposure. Changes in myoelectric activity during spaceflight (*Sputnik-4*) incorporated features of both acceleration and vibration effects, appreciably exceeding them in intensity. Oxidation processes in brain tissues, judged by PO<sub>2</sub> and "oxygen test" results, were initially increased in intensity by the effect of vibrations (using the above parameters), and subsequently underwent phase changes, including depression of oxidation metabolism during the aftereffect period. Changes in unconditioned defense and vestibulotonic reflexes and upper nervous activity were observed later than 12 days after vibration. Inhibition of food-procuring conditioned and defensive unconditioned reflexes in the majority of animals, with pronounced parabolic phenomena, was also found. Exposure to 8-, 10-, and 20-G accelerations and vibration (700 cps, 0.005 mm, 60 min) resulted in decreased mitotic activity of bone-marrow cells for 30 days. Disturbances of cell division involved chromosomal stickiness and increase in the number of chromosomal aberrations. Ionizing radiations and the above dynamic factors produced a similar effect on oxidation metabolism in brain tissues and cellular division in hematopoietic organs. They differed

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only in the level and dynamics of changes caused. The combined effect of irradiation and dynamic factors either did not exceed or was less than the effect of each of the indicated factors separately, a phenomenon seen as a radioprotective action of dynamic factors. The relations observed are similar to phenomena of dominance and parabiosis. Typical radiation reactions were intensified when irradiation was combined with factors having directly opposed effects. The variation and complexity of results of the combination of dynamic factors and irradiation are explained by the multiplicity of the mechanisms of the combined effect of radiation and nonradiation factors. The combined exposure to vibration and whole-body acute irradiation at a lethal dose shows that in a majority of cases the vibration effect on metabolism and CNS function was dominant at early stages, while that of irradiation prevailed at later stages. At the latest stages of exposure, the combined effect of vibration and irradiation was diverse and complicated. According to some indices, the trend of changes corresponded to the effect of one of the factors while the dynamics of the processes reflected the effect of the other one. Under the uniform action of both factors, the phenomena of partial summation of weakening of the radiation effect, and in several cases of a sharp increase of radiation effect by the opposite action of the vibration effect, were observed. Probable mechanisms of the phenomena described are considered. Orig. art. has: 13 figures.

(SW)

SUB CCI: 06/ SUBM DATE: 14Dec65/ ORIG REF: 032/ OTH REF: 008/ ATD PRESS:

5095

Card 3/3

L 07484-67 EWT(m) 00  
ACC NR: AT6025379

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0129/0137

AUTHOR: Klimovitskiy, V. Ya.

ORG: none

35  
B+1

TITLE: Effect of acute x-irradiation on cerebral venous blood flow in rabbit brains

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki. Vliyaniiye faktorov kosmicheskogo poleta na funktsii tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy (Effect of space flight factors on functions of the central nervous system). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 129-137

TOPIC TAGS: x-ray effect, radiation biologic effect, rabbit, cardiovascular system, central nervous system, biosensor, blood circulation, cerebrum, radiation sickness

ABSTRACT:

Venous blood flow in the brains of rabbits subjected to local or whole-body irradiation was studied in an attempt to clarify the role of vascular disturbances in central nervous system reactions to radiation. Male rabbits weighing 3.5--4 kg were subjected to local irradiation (back-stomach area) with a dose of 2000 r (dose power 28 r/min). or whole-body irradiation with 1000 r (dose power 9.25 r/min). A lead shield 6 mm

Card 1/5

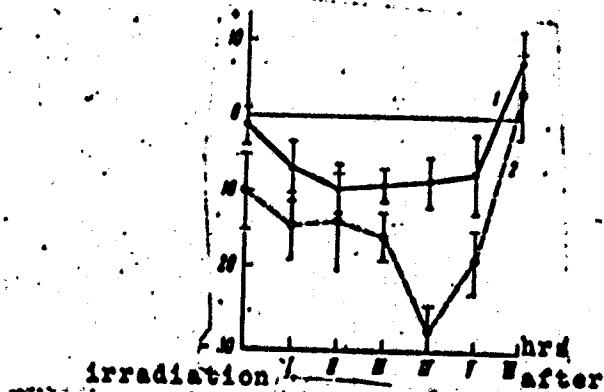
UDC: 612.014.482

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ACC NR: AT6025379

thick wax used for local irradiation. A second group of anesthetized animals had blood-flow sensors implanted in the parietal area 5--7 days before local irradiation (same parameters as locally irradiated, intact animals). The animals were killed after 6 hr of postradiation observation.

The curve of blood flow with respect to time for this phase of the experiment is shown in Fig. 1.



Card 2/5

L 07484-67

ACC NR: AT6025379

Figure 1. Venous blood flow in rabbit brains, in % of initial flow. 1— control; 2— experiment. Acute irradiation of a section of back and stomach (dose-- 2000 r). Errors are tripled.

As can be seen from the graph, cerebral blood flow in the controls began to normalize in the third hour, whereas experimental animals experienced a drop in blood flow rate at this point.

Venous blood flow in the brains of two rabbits subjected to local irradiation after implantation of sensors dropped immediately after irradiation (difference not statistically reliable). One animal survived 10 days and experienced a second (statistically reliable) decrease in blood flow coinciding with the climax of radiation sickness.

When a third group of rabbits was exposed to whole-body irradiation (dose -- 1000 r) after implantation of sensors, 7 out of 12 animals died on the day of irradiation (see Fig. 2 for results with the remaining animals).

Card 3/3

L 07484-67

ACC NR. AT6025379

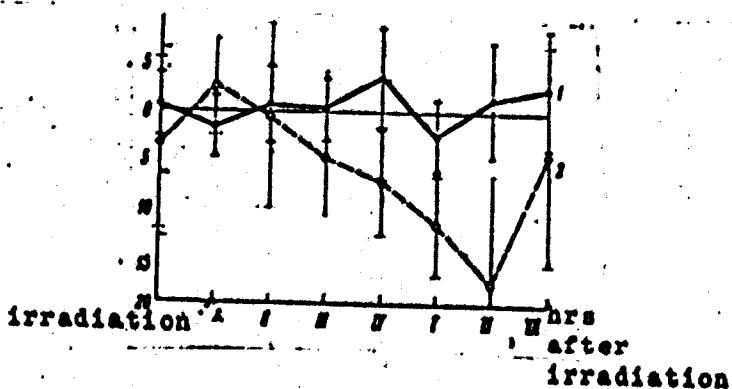


Figure 2 . . . Venous blood flow in the brains of rabbits in % of initial flow. 1- control, 2- experiment. Acute whole-body irradiation in chronic experiment, radiation dose = 1000 r. Errors are tripled.

The high death rate of animals in these experiments and the violent nature of their reaction to radiation are unexplained, and make comparison of results with data in the literature difficult. It was determined, however, that the level of venous blood flow in rabbit brains after acute local

Card 4/5

L 07484-67

ACC NR: AT6025379

and whole-body radiation decreased in the first hours after exposure. The maximum drop in blood flow occurred in the 4th and 6th hours, respectively. Conflicting explanatory theories for the mechanisms involved in postradiation blood-flow regulation are presented; however, no clear relationship of hemodynamic changes to central nervous system function was found.  
Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-99]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 01Feb66

Card 5/5 of

L 10963-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD/OD  
ACC NR: AT6036580

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0203/0204

AUTHOR: Klimovitskiy, V. Ya.

22

ORG: none

TITLE: Animal brain thermograms during acceleration [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine) materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 203-204

TOPIC TAGS: biologic acceleration effect, hypothermia, animal physiology, hematology, thermography

ABSTRACT: Analysis of brain thermograms gathered from acceleration studies can indicate the condition of cerebral blood supply and the level of functional heat production in brain tissues. In centrifuge experiments, rabbits and dogs were exposed to positive longitudinal and transverse accelerations. Temperatures in the carotid artery and parietal and frontal areas of the brain were measured with thermisters in a chronic test. The accuracy of measurement was  $3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ . Blood flow in venous sinuses of the brain was measured using heat exchange sensors designed by the author. Five to eight G accelerations were repeated 5-10 times daily for a number of days.

Card 1/3

L 10963-67

ACC NR: AT6036580

At the beginning of the study, an insignificant increase in brain temperature was noted after a few seconds' exposure to rotation. Body position on the centrifuge had no effect on this initial reaction. With an increase in exposure duration, the reaction became specific, relative to body position.

An increase in temperature at the moment of rotation was characteristic of transverse accelerations, while physiological temperature fluctuations were maintained throughout all reactions. Longitudinal accelerations caused a sharp temperature decrease followed by recovery. Temperature increase during recovery exceeded the original value in a number of cases. During the development of this two-phased reaction, normal background temperature fluctuations weakened or disappeared entirely. Stopping the centrifuge after both transverse and longitudinal accelerations caused a slow decrease in temperature followed by eventual recovery.

The temperature recovery process was peculiar to animals with strong or weak resistance to accelerations. In animals with weak resistance, aftereffect reactions were characterized by a substantial summation of resultant hypothermia during a number of first-day exposures, which persisted throughout the entire experiment.

Card 2/3

L 10963-67

ACC NR: AT6036580

Simultaneous measurement of cerebral venous blood flow and carotid artery temperature leads to the hypothesis that the thermal reaction of brain tissues to acceleration is primarily hemodynamic. These measurements indicate apparent depression of functional heat production in brain tissue following exposure to accelerations. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: Q6 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

ALL NR: A16025371

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0011/0024

AUTHOR: Klimovitskiy, V. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Action of radial accelerations on the brain temperature of animals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki. Vliyaniye faktorov kosmicheskogo poleta na funktsii tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy (Effect of space flight factors on functions of the central nervous system). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 11-24

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, brain, thermistor, biosensor, biologic acceleration effect, circulatory system, body temperature, centrifuge / MP-54 thermistor

## ABSTRACT:

Recently, the attention of researchers has been directed to the thermodynamics of the brain as an index of its functional state. This author, investigated the thermodynamics of animal brains exposed to tail-to-head and chest-to-back radial accelerations. Tests were conducted on 6 rabbits and one dog. Sensors (MP-54 thermistors) were placed in a trephined hole 8 mm in diameter at a depth of 5 mm in the brain. In a few cases, temperature was monitored close to the venous sinus. Observa-

Card 1/9

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ACC NR: AT6023071

tions began 3--5 days after operations and the acceleration testing period lasted up to a month.

An experiment was conducted on one rabbit by placing a cannule containing a thermistor in the carotid artery. The operating portion of the thermistor was located at the insertion end of the cannule and extended 0.5 mm into the bloodflow. The operation was conducted under local anesthesia (heparin). As in the other tests, a brain thermistor was also used on this animal.

When animals were being centrifuged in the pelvis-to-head position, the field at head level was 5 G while the field at pelvis level was 10 G. The duration of centrifugation was 30 sec (excluding acceleration and deceleration). The bodies of the animals were protected by plastic containers to eliminate the action of air currents. Respiratory air was supplied to the animals by means of a centrifuge gas collector. The following figures show some results of the tests.

Card 2/9

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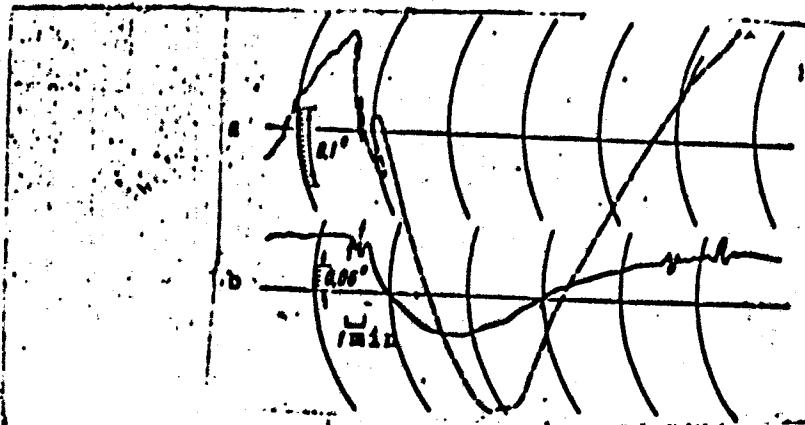


Fig. 1. Thermogram from a thermistor fixed in the parietal region of the left cerebral hemisphere of a rabbit.  
a - second day of the test; b - fifth day of the test; arrows - acceleration and deceleration; position of the animal - head-to-head.

Card 3/9

L 07475-67

ACC NR: AT6025371

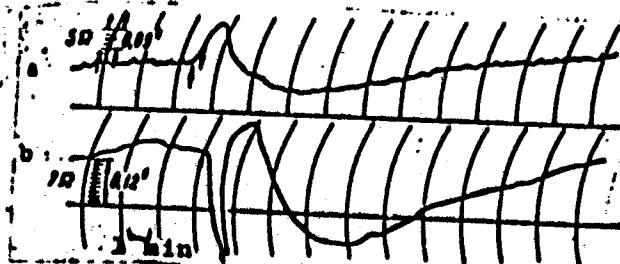


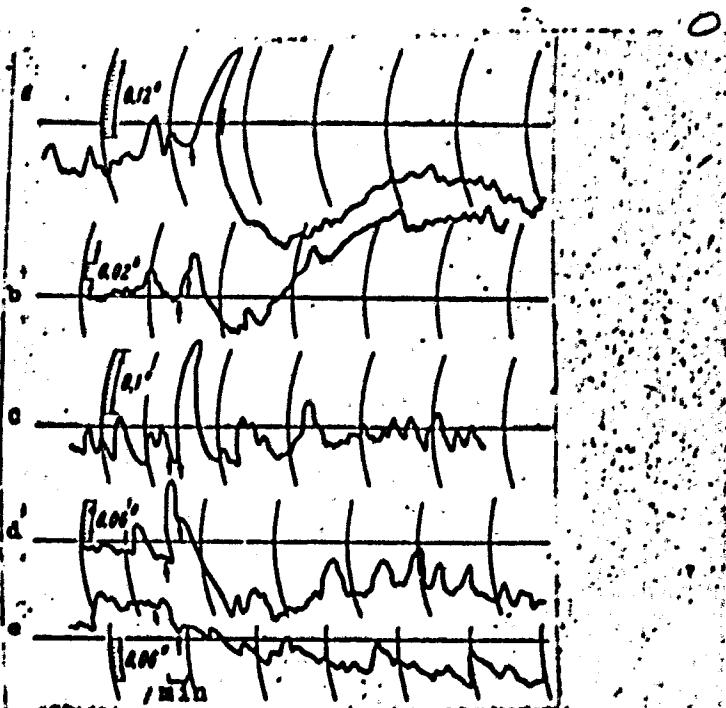
Fig. 2. Thermogram of a rabbit (parietal region). a - chest-to-back acceleration; b - pelvis-to-head acceleration.

Card 4/9

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Card 5/9

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L 07475-67

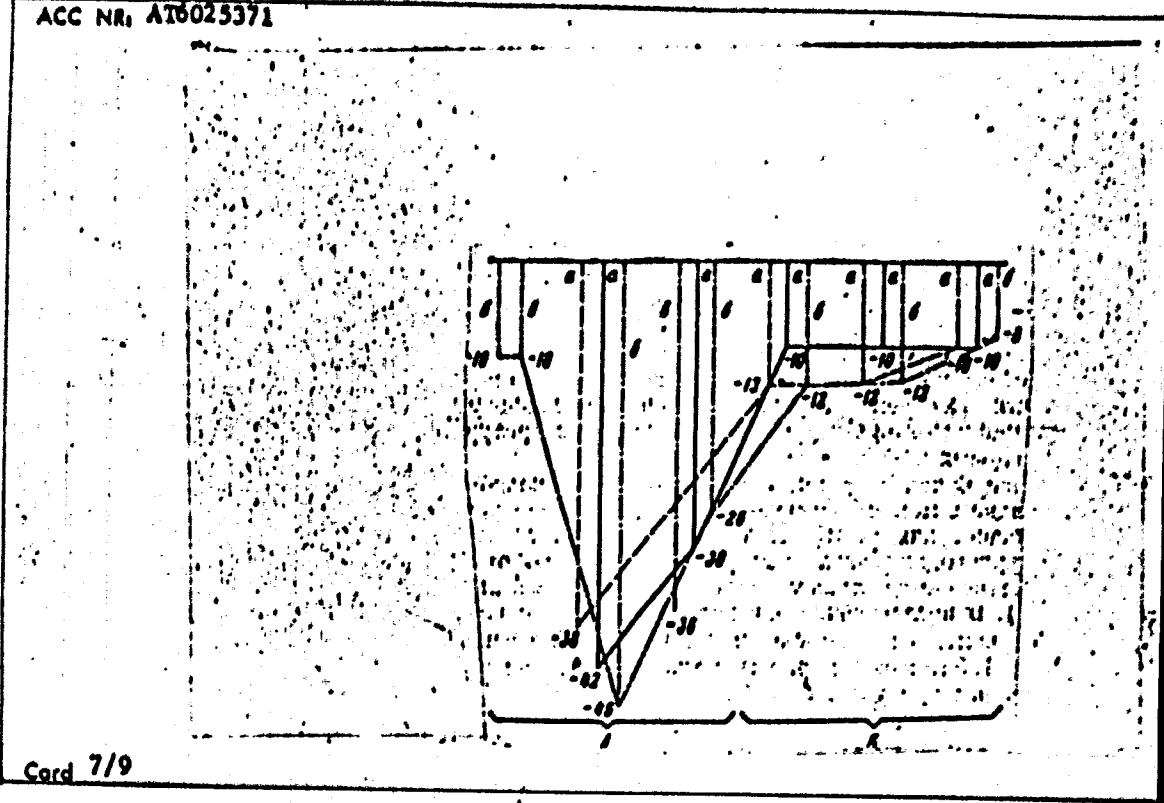
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Fig. 3. Thermograms of the frontal region of the dog brain exposed to acceleration in the pelvis-to-head direction.  
a - first exposure, 30 sec; b - first exposure on the second day of the test, 30 sec; c - first exposure on the third day of the test, 30 sec (after a one-day break; d - fourth exposure on the same day, 30 sec; e - fourth exposure on the fourth day, of the test, 60 sec.

Cord 6/9

L 07475-67

ACC NR. AT6025371



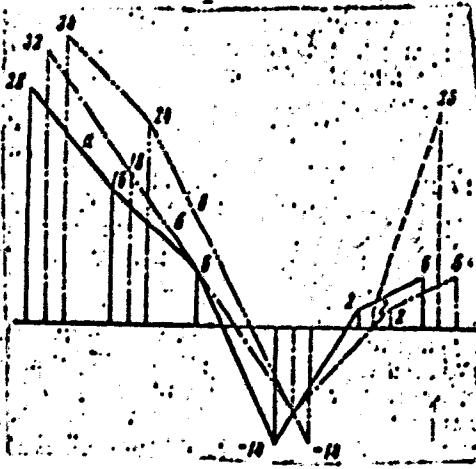
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Fig. 4. Extremal values of the aftereffect reactions of three points in the course of a number of days of testing for three points of brain surface.

a - parietal region; b - frontal region; A - extremes for 3 days of pelvis-to-head accelerations; B - extremes for 3 days of chest-to-back accelerations. Values are expressed in hundredths of a degree.



Card 8/9

Fig. 5. Extremal values of the dog's aftereffect reaction.  
a - frontal region; b - parietal region

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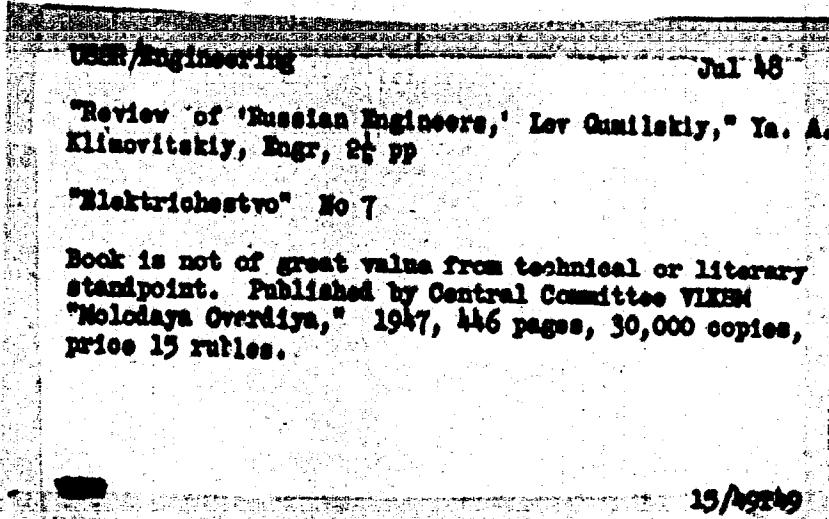
From these experiments, it was concluded that the thermal reaction of the brains of rabbits and dogs to acceleration takes place in two phases; the first phase is a direct function of the mechanical action of acceleration, and the second is an aftereffect of exposure. The first phase of the thermal reaction to pelvis-to-Head accelerations undergoes some shifts associated with multiple sequential exposures and changes in cerebral circulation under these conditions. This shift is the result of the physiological and mechanical effects of acceleration. The first phase of the thermal reaction to chest-to-back accelerations differs from the above by its stability and minor dependence on the number of preceding exposures. The aftereffect reaction is a thermal reflection of compensatory processes and is quantitatively associated with intensity of thermal shifts taking place during the action of acceleration.

Orig. art. has: 4 figures. (W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-997  
SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 01Feb66

Card 9/9 gl

KLIMOVITSKIY, YA. A.

PA 15/49 Thy



KLIMOVITSKIY, YA. A.

PA 15/49T51

Team/Engineering

Aug 48

"Review of 'Russian Engineering' V. V. Danilevskiy,  
Ya. A. Klimovitskiy, Engr, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pp

"Elektrichestvo" No 8

Favorable review of above book, published by Leningrad  
Newspaper, Journal and Book Publishing House, 1947,  
484 pages, 10,000 copies, price 30 rubles.

15/49T51

KLIMOVITSKIY, Ya.A., inzhener.

Technological progress and the tasks of regulating scientific  
and technical terminology. Standartizatsija no.2:14-19 Mr-Ap  
'56.  
(MLRA 9:r)

1. Komitet tekhnicheskoy terminologii AN SSSR.  
(Technology--Terminology)

LOTTE, Dmitriy Semenovich [1898-1950]; KLIJMOVITSKIY, Ye.A., nauchn. so-trudnik; KORSHUNOV, S.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ARTOBOLEVSKIY, I.I., akademik, otv. red.; DROBYSHEV, Yu.G., red. izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Principles for compiling scientific technical terminology; problems of the theory and methods] Osnovy postroeniia nauchno-tekhnicheskoi terminologii; voprosy teorii i metodiki. Moscow, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 156 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Komitet tekhnicheskoy terminologii AN SSSR (for Lotte, Klimovitskiy, Korshunov)  
(Technology--Terminology)

KLIMOVITSKIY, Ya.A., nauchnyy sotr.; KORSHUNOV, S.I., nauchnyy sotr.; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.

[Electrical engineering, electronics; theoretical electrical engineering, letter designation of the principal electrical engineering quantities, electric machinery, relays, electron-tube devices, and dielectrics. Terminology] Elektrotehnika, elektronika; teoreticheskaya elektrotehnika, bukvennye oboznacheniya osnovnykh velichin v elektrotehnike, elektricheskie mashiny, reley, elektrovakuumnye pribory, dielektriki. Terminologiya. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 231 p. (Sbornik rekomenduyemykh terminov, no.59) (MIRA-15:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komitet tekhnicheskoy terminologii.
2. Komitet tekhnicheskoy terminologii Akademii nauk SSSR (for Klimovitskiy, Korshunov). (Electric engineering--Dictionaries)

Klimovitskiy, Z L

2001\* Welding at the Breyansk Locomotive Construction Works Works on Retention of radioactive fission products.

Russia, Z. I. Klimovitskiy, Moscow, 1985

Design and operation of automatic equipment in use and the

various types of atomic equipment. Diagrams, tables, photographs

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 5270  
Card 1/1 Pub. 107-a - 6/18  
Authors : Mel'nikov, L. A., Eng. and Z. L. Klimovitskiy, Eng.  
(Bryansk Locomotive Works)  
Title : Automatic welding of diaphragms for steam turbines.  
Periodical : Svar. proizv., 9, 19-21, S 1956  
Abstract : The authors outline the technique of automatic welding  
of diaphragms for steam turbines, and describe the auto-  
matic welder installation specially made for the purpose  
at the Bryansk Locomotive Works. Four drawings, 3 photos  
and a GOST standard.  
Institution : As above  
Submitted : No date

KLIMOVITSKIY Z.L.

KLIMOVITSKIY, Z.L., insh.; MEL'NIKOV, L.A. insh.; TASHUTKIN, G.F., insh.

Automatic welding of steam turbine diaphragms in a protective atmosphere of carbon dioxide. Svar.proisv. no.11:46-49, 3 of cover N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Bryanskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.  
(Steam turbines--Welding) (Protective atmospheres)

SOV/137-59-3-5930

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 140 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Blagodatskiy, L. I., Ignashin, V. F., Klimovitskiy, Z. L., Tupitsyn,  
S. P.

TITLE: A Gantry-type, Two-electrode Machine for Two-sided Spot Welding  
(Portal'naya dvukhelektrodnaya mashina dlya dvukhstoronnej  
tochechnoy svarki)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn-ekon. inform. Sovnarkhoz Bryanskogo ekon. adm.  
r-na, 1958, Nr 1, pp 28-31

ABSTRACT: A machine for resistance spot welding of the sides of all-metal,  
large-capacity refrigerator cars was developed and adopted at the  
Bryansk machine-building plant. The machine is capable of per-  
forming two spot welds simultaneously. The current for each  
electrode is supplied from two transformers of a capacity of 150  
kva each. Under completely mechanized conditions, the produc-  
tivity of the machine amounts to 2000 spot welds per hour. The  
members being welded are 2-4 mm thick. A block diagram of  
the electrical system is presented together with over-all views of  
the machine and of the complete installation. D. F.

Card 1/1

Klimovitsky, S. L.

127  
The following table gives the results of the experiments made at the Bureau of Fisheries, New Orleans, La., during 1911.

S/058/62/000/011/017/061  
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Zemlyans'kiy, M. I., Klimova'ka, L. K.

TITLE: Raman spectra of some organic substances

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 11, 1962, 37, abstract 11V251  
("Dopovidi ta povidoml. L'viv's'k. un-t", 1961, no. 9, part 2, 47 -  
48, Ukrainian)

TEXT: In view of a study of the frequency characterization of the bond P = S, the Raman spectra of a number of ethers of dithiophosphoric and thiophosphoric acids were investigated. All the investigated substances have an intense line in the region of  $598 - 662 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  which belongs to the vibration of the bond P = S. A certain decrease of the frequency can be explained by the proximity of the group P = S to the atom of phosphorus. The lines in the region  $2,489 - 2,595 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  are also characteristic and relate to the vibration of the bond S-H. Attention is drawn to the purifying of the substances.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

V. Pivovarov

Card 1/1

KLIMOVSKAYA, A. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5570

Akademii nauk SSSR. Astronomicheskiy sovet

Byulleten' stantsiy opticheskogo nablyudeniya iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli.  
no. 1 (11) (Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Astronomical Council. Bulletin  
of the Stations for Optical Observation of Artificial Earth Satellites. No. 1  
(11)) Moscow, 1960. 22 p. 500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Astronomicheskiy sovet Akademii nauk SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: Ye. Z. Gindin; Ed.: D. Ye. Shchegolev; Secretary: O.A. Severnaya.

PURPOSE: This bulletin is intended for scientists and engineers concerned with  
optical tracking of artificial satellites.

COVERAGE: This bulletin contains short articles on optical equipment, techniques,  
and results of observations of artificial earth satellites. Also covered are  
the precision of satellite photography and the equations of motion of satellites.  
No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 1/4

Academy of Sciences (Cont.) 807/5570

Morkushev, V.A. [Novosibirsk Artificial Satellite Observation Station]. Protective Cap for the Mirror of the AT-1 Theodolite 8

Pirago, B.A., and D. Ye. Shchegolev. [Main Astronomical Observatory, Pulkovo]. On the Precision of Standard Processing of Photographs of Artificial Earth Satellites 9

Kaplan, S.A., and A.I. Klimovskaya [L'vov Artificial Satellite Observation Station]. On the Equation of Motion of an Artificial Earth Satellite in Horizontal Coordinates 10

Paninov, L.A. [Main Astronomical Observatory]. Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites in the Polish People's Republic 12

Results of Photographic Observations of Artificial Earth Satellites:  
a) Bronkalla, V. Berlin-Babelsberg Observatory 14  
b) Chuprina, A.I., and L.A. Klepikova [Staff Members of the Astronomical Council, AS USSR]. Odessa Astronomical Observatory 16

Card 3/4

KAPIAH, S.A.; KLIMOVSKAYA, A.I.

Equation of the motion of an artificial earth satellite in horizontal coordinates. Biul.sta.opt.nabl.izk.sput.Zem. no.1: 10-12 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. L'vovskaya stantsiya nablyudeniy iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli.  
(Artificial satellites)

L 23113-66 EWT(n)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/J0

ACC NR: AP6006870

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/002/0611/0613

AUTHOR: Klimovskaya, A. I.; Snitko, O. V.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Influence of the adsorption of gold, aluminum, and antimony on the properties of atomically-pure germanium surface

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 611-613

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, surface property, adsorption, electric conductivity, field emission, valence band, semiconductor impurity, aluminum, gold, antimony

ABSTRACT: To determine the properties of atomically-pure germanium surfaces and surfaces doped with certain elements, the authors investigated at 23C the surface conductivity of p-germanium with resistivity 40--50 ohm-cm and its response to an external electric field (field effect). The samples ( $0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.05$  cm) were cut parallel to the (111) plane and placed in an experimental tube, the pressure in which was maintained at a level down to  $\sim 1 \times 10^{-5}$  torr. The surface was cleaned by cathode sputtering of the germanium in an argon atmosphere followed by annealing. The conductivity was measured with the aid of sealed-in molybdenum contacts. The field effect at constant voltage was measured with the aid of a field elec-

Card 1/2

L 23113-66  
ACC NR: AP6006870

trode mounted over the surface of the sample. An investigation of the dependence of the conductivity on the charge induced on the surface has shown that an atomically-pure germanium surface has a clearly pronounced conductivity of p-type, brought about by a large negative charge  $(1-7) \times 10^{12} \text{ el/cm}^2$  in the surface acceptor states located near the top of the valence band. Deposition of impurities on the atomically-pure surface changed its properties markedly. Gold and aluminum increased the resistivity with increasing concentration, while an increased concentration of antimony decreased surface resistivity. The field effect was also found to be strongly influenced by the state of the surface when gold was used for doping. Antimony exerted no influence on the field effect, although it did change the conductivity to a considerable degree. This indicates that gold forms acceptor surface states near the top of the valence band, screening the external electric field, while antimony produces donor states which lie above the valence band and above the Fermi level, and therefore do not take part in the screening. Both aluminum and antimony form acceptor and donor states on the surface of the germanium, in analogy with their behavior in the interior of the germanium. No such behavior is observed for gold. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Sep65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 1105

*Klymovs'ka, A.I.*

24,7700 (1043, 1155, 1144)  
9.4177 (also 1035)

<sup>30334</sup>  
S/185/61/006/005/011/019  
D274/D303

AUTHORS: Rybalka, V.V., and Klymovs'ka, A.I.

TITLE: Effect of trapping levels on relaxation of non-equilibrium conductivity in Ge with Cu- and Ni impurities

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 5, 1961,  
683 - 685

TEXT: The investigation was conducted at various temperatures. The original material was n-type germanium with a resistivity of approximately 20 ohm·cm. The specimens were covered (by electrolysis) with Cu or Ni and kept in quartz containers at the necessary temperature in a vacuum of  $10^{-5}$  mm Hg, until the impurity diffused in the crystal. Then the specimens were tempered, polished and etched. The parameters of the specimens after diffusion are listed in a table. For low temperature investigation, the specimens were placed in a cryostat. The drop in non-equilibrium conductivity called forth by current pulses from the generator 26-W (I), was observed, after amplification, on the screen of the oscilloscope CM-1 (SI-1). *X*

Card 1/4

30334

S/185/61/006/005/011/019

D274/D303

## Effect of trapping levels on ...

At relatively high temperatures, the conductivity curves were exponential with time constant  $\tau$ , equal to the lifetime of the carriers. At low temperatures, the curves were not exponential. The obtained results can be explained by the presence, in the forbidden gap, of trapping levels for holes, in addition to the recombination levels. Figures show the temperature dependence of the relaxation time of the specimens. In the references, the pertinent kinetic equations were solved. At very low temperatures, the time constant is

$$\tau = \tau_p \left( 1 + \frac{M e^{\frac{\Delta E_M}{kT}}}{P_e} \right). \quad (1)$$

where  $\tau_p$  is the lifetime of holes,  $M$  - the concentration of trapping centers,  $\Delta E_M$  - the position of trapping levels with respect to the upper limit of the valence band. At sufficiently low temperatures, when the rate of migration of holes from the trapping level to the valence band is lower than the rate at which electrons are trapped by these levels, the relaxation time of the trapped holes is de-

Card 2/4

30338

S/185/61/006/005/011/019  
D274/D303

## Effect of trapping levels on ...

terminated by their recombination with electrons at the trapping levels; in this case

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\gamma n M^{\infty}}, \quad (2)$$

where  $\gamma$  is the probability of an electron being trapped,  $n_0$  is the equilibrium concentration of electrons in the conduction band. At the temperature of transition from Eq. (1) to Eq. (2), the rate at which holes are trapped equals the rate at which electrons are trapped. By comparing these rates, the ratio of the trapping probabilities of holes to electrons can be found:

$$\beta = \left( \frac{\gamma n}{\gamma M} \right)_{T-T_0} = \frac{n_0 e^{-\frac{E_H}{kT}}}{p_0}. \quad (3)$$

The results obtained by the authors are in agreement with the above considerations. Eq. (1)-(3) were used for determining the parameters of the trapping centers. The results are listed in a table, and are in good agreement with the results obtained by other inves-

Card 5/4

30334

Effect of trapping levels on ...

S/185/61/006/005/011/019  
D274/D303

tigators. At room temperature,  $\beta \approx 10$ ; at a temperature of nearly 150°K,  $\beta = 75$  which shows that  $\gamma_{ph}$  increases with decreasing temperature. The difference between the probabilities of trapping respectively, electrons and holes is greater for the Cu levels than for the Ni levels. The concentration M can be also directly determined by the change in conductivity due to the filling of the trapping levels. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 10 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to English-language publications read as follows: Wertheim, Phys. Rev., 115, 37, 195; J.P. McKelvey and Longini, J. Appl. Phys., 25, 6, 54, 1954; W. Shockley and W. Read, Phys. Rev., 87, 835, 1952. ✓

ASSOCIATION: L'viv's'kyy derzhavnyy universytet im. Iv. Franks  
(L'viv State University im. Iv. Pranko)

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1961

Card 4/4

RYBAL'KA, V.V.; KLYMOVSKAYA, A.I. [Klymovs'ka, A.I.]

Effect of capture levels on the relaxation of nonequilibrium conductance in Ge with Cu and Ni impurities. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 6 no.5:683-686 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Lvovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv. Franko.  
(Germanium—Electric properties)  
(Electrons—Capture)

KLIMOVSKAYA, L. D.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "On the problem of functional changes in the neurovascular apparatus in acute radiation disease". Moscow, 1958.  
13 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 220 copies (KL, No 7, 1959, 129)

LEBEDINSKIY, A.V.; KLIMOVSKAYA, L.D.; NAKHIL'NITSKAYA, Z.N.;  
SEDOV, V.V.; SMIRNOVA, N.P.

Effect of Y<sup>90</sup> on the nervous system in connection with the  
possibility of its use in experiments and in neurosurgical practice.  
Vop. neirokhir 24 no. 2:9-12 Mr-Sp '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(YTTRIUM-ISOTOPES) (BRAIN)

KLIMOVSKAYA, L.D.

Vascular reactions of internal organs to the administration of  
adrenaline in rabbits after total-body irradiations. Med.rad.  
6 no.4:83-84 '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(RADIATION-PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (ADRENALINE)  
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, VASOMOTOR)

27.1220

39274  
S/219/62/053/001/001/007  
1015/1215

AUTHOR: Klimovskaya, L. D.

TITLE: Effect of radiation on the antidromic vascular and pupillary response in rabbits

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v.53, no. 1, 1962, 22-25

TEXT: Experiments were carried out on 22 female rabbits weighing 2.5-3.5 kg irradiated with 800-1000 r of X-rays. The animals were examined 1 to 3 days after irradiation, and the response of the ciliary vessels and the pupils to the stimulation of the trigeminal nerve were studied. No functional changes in the above mentioned structures of the irradiated animals were found. The sympathetic system, studied previously, was more sensitive to irradiation than the trigeminus. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: January 24, 1961

Card 1/1

KLIMOVSKAYA, L.D.

Effect of ionizing radiation on the function of ciliate epithelium  
of the frog's esophagus. Radiobiologia 2 no.2:222-227 '62.

(GAMMA RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(CILIA AND CILIARY MOTION)

(MIRA 15:4)

100-100-07 1.0-2/2.2.1(1) SOTH DD/GD  
ACC NR: A16036981

SOURCE CODE: UR/1000/66/000/000/0205/0206

AUTHOR: Klimovskaya, L. D.; Smirnova, N. P.; Poleshchuk, A. T.

CRC: none

TITLE: Cerebellar reaction to afferent stimulation during accelerations [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 205-206

TOPIC TAGS: space physiology, biologic acceleration effect, central nervous system, electroencephalography, cerebellum, rat

ABSTRACT: The stabilizing function of the cerebellum depends on the qualitative and quantitative nature of afferent impulsion and the ability of neuron systems to adequately digest incoming information. One approach to the study of this problem, is to evaluate the reaction of the cerebellum to ordinary afferent signals.

An evoked potential method was used in the study. Tests were conducted on white rats exposed to transverse accelerations (10 G for 4 min). The evoked potentials were responses to individual stimuli administered to the sciatic nerve. Square pulses with a duration of 0.5 msec were administered via a steel needle through the bone of the Culmen monticuli area. Potentials were recorded before, during, and after acceleration by means of a "Disa" universal gauge and a preamplifier on an "Alvar" electroencephalograph.

Electrical responses to sciatic nerve stimuli were recorded in rats  
Card 1/2

L 10964-67

ACC NR: AT6036581

anesthetized with nembutal. These responses took the form of two-phased, negative-positive oscillations with latent periods of  $25.2 \pm 1.4$  msec. Occasionally, spike discharges were recorded before the negative phase or during its descending phase.

Accelerations caused changes in the amplitude and form of the evoked potential both during and up to 10 minutes after exposure. These changes were reflected in a decrease in response to threshold stimulus, a decrease in the amplitude of the negative phase up to its complete disappearance, and intensified spike discharges. From the data it can be seen that acceleration (10 G), which is well tolerated by rats and does not affect their general condition, causes substantial changes in the function of cerebellar afferent systems. The logical conclusion might be that during the action of spaceflight factors, transition to weightlessness is accompanied by a disruption of adequate perception of afferent impulses by the cerebellar cortex. This could be of considerable concern relative to the disruption of cerebellar mechanisms. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: C6 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1

KLIMOVSKAYA, L. K.

Chemistry

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1

BOYKO, G.Ye.; KLIMOVSKAYA, L.K.; KYL'TSEV, Ye.V.; TURKEVICH, V.V.; YATSENKO, Ye.P.

Infrared absorption spectra of the higher liquid hydrocarbons of  
Carpathian ozocerites. Trudy UkrNIGRI no.5:378-381 '63.

(MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1"

KLIMOVSKAYA, T.V.  
KLIMOVSKAYA, T.V.

Glaucocite And clay minerals as indicators of facies conditions of  
cretaceous deposit formation in the eastern Trans-Ural region.  
Mat. VSEGEI Litol. no.1:58-76 '56. (VTPR 11:2)  
(Ural Mountain region--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Clay)

KLIMOVSKAYA, V.N., mayor meditsinskoy slushby.

Evaluation of the results of sulfapyridine therapy in suppurative  
diseases of the cornea. Voen.-med.shar. no.10:27-31 0 '47.

(MLM 6:11)  
(Cornea--Diseases) (Sulfapyridine)

SUSHEKOV, K.L.; KLIMOVSKAYA, Z.A.

Climbing flowering-ornamental plants in the Alma-Ata Botanical  
Garden. Trudy Alma-At. bot. sada 2:119-131 '54. (MIRA 9:7)  
(Gladiolus)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1

SUSHKOV, K.L.; KLIMOVSKAYA, Z.A.

Climbing flowering-ornamental plants in the Alma-Ata Botanical Garden.  
Trudy Alma-Ata. Det. sada 2:132-140 '54. (MIRA 9:?)  
(Alma-Ata--Climbing plants)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1

KLIMOVSKAYA, Z.A.

Peculiarities of cultivating dahlias in the Alma-Ata Botanical Garden.  
Trudy Alma-Ata, bot.sada 2:141-159 '54. (MIRA 9:7)  
(Alma-Ata--Dahlias)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1

KLIMOVSKAYA, Z.A.

Principles governing the use of perennials in landscape gardening  
of the city of Alma-Ata. Trudy Ala-At. bot.sada 3:72-80 '56.  
(MLRA 10:3)  
(Alma-Ata--Landscape gardening) (Perennials)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1"

KLIMOVSKAYA, Z.A.

Promising perennials for ornamental groups in the gardens and parks  
of Alma-Ata. Trudy Alma-At. bot. sada 4r21-38 '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(Alma-Ata--Flowers)

KLIMOVSKAYA, Z.A.

Late-fall sowing of annual flowers at the Alma-Ata Botanical  
Garden. Trudy Alma-At. bot. sada 4:39-44 '59. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Alma-Ata--Flowers)

SUSHKOV, K.L.; KLIMOVSKAYA, Z.A.

Some problems in the production of flower seeds. Trudy Alma-At.  
bot.sada 5:97-109 '60, (MIRA 13:6)  
(Alma-Ata--Floriculture) (Seed production)

KLIMOVSKAYA, Z.A.; SKOPINA, I.N.

Color variation of the inflorescence in dahlias reproduced by  
seed. Trudy Alma-Ata,bot.sada 5:121-131 '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Alma-Ata--Dahlias--Varieties)  
(Color of flowers)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1

KLIMOVSKAYA, Z.A.

Shade-tolerant perennial plants for gardens and parks of Alma-Ata. Trudy Alma-At. bot. sada 7:60.68 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1"

21/4950

USSR/Medicine - Rural  
Medicine - Biography

Jul 48

"Rural Medical Assistant," I. K. Klimovskikh,  
Med Asst, Molotov Oblast, Uinsk Rayon, Mikhinsk  
Sel'sovet, 3/4 p

"Tel'dsher i Akusherka" No 7

Congratulates Ya. M. Sherstobitov on 30 years of  
medical service.

21/4950

KLIMOVSKIKH S.V.

INDUCTION HEATING OF ASPHALT KLIMOVSKIKH, S.V. (Mechanizatsiya Trud. i Tyschel. Rabot (Mechanization of Arduous Work), Oct. 1951, 48).

The influence of temperature and time on the extraction from meat. D. Klimovskii and T. Andrianova. *Spravochnik po voprosam pochvovedeniia*, p. 162-163 (1957); *Chernozem*, 1957, No. 2. — Removal of the starch, the major portion of the disaccharide, during the first 8 min. of cooking, reaches 94%, during the first 1 hr., 97%. — Removal of the starch is rapid, during the first 8 min. of cooking, reaches 1 hr. Up to 55° the temp. has but slight effect on the total amt. of starch removed. Above this temp. destruction of the starch occurs in addition to the extn. About 8% of the starch remains in the extn. residue. In the complete removal of the starch in 1 hr. portion of the meat must about 37% of the disaccharide. Filter processes are not suitable for the filtration of much starch. According to Klimovskii unsatisfactory for the separation of the starch from the meat milk. A bacteriological scheme for the process of starch milk consists in treating the ground meat 3 times for a 15-min. period with chlorinated water; the last time it is treated with the separator type. M. G. Manev

*Editor*  
W. G. Mayo

480-866 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION  
AND SYNTESIS

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001**

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1"

*cd*

16

Methodology of the determination of the dielectric power of green malt. D. K. Karpovskii and Z. Sosulin. *J. Russ. Physico-Chem. Proc.*, 18, No. 3, 297 (1930); *Chem. Zentralbl.* 1930, II, 2061; cf. C. A. 24, 2602. — The modification of Lompa and Dyrhaugen (cf. C. A. 26, 2449) of the Windisch-Dierlich-Koch method for the determination of the dielectric power of green malt was tested on various samples of malt and under varying conditions. The data of the dielectric power is influenced by the colour of the malt ext. and the temp. of saccharification. Higher temps. definitely increase the sensitivity of the method. The activating effect of NaCl on the destratifying and attenuating power of the malt ext. could not be substantiated. However, the activity of malt ext. was increased not only by NaCl but also by peptone, HgI and other substances. M. G. M.

## 450-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

From 1940 to 1950

LITERATURE

CLASSIFICATION

SOURCES

INDEX

TOPICS AND SUB-TOPICS

SUB-TOPICS

TOPICS

SUB-TOPICS

*C*  
76  
*Effect of preliminary drying of barley on the diastatic power of malt.* D. Shugayev and R. Nekhtin. *Applied Technology Press, 18, No. 4, 10-13 (1969).* (Transl. of *Tekhnika 63, 147.*)—When the moisture content of the barley is above 14%, preliminary drying to 9% increases the diastatic power of the malt and also accelerates ripening of the barley. If the moisture content is less than 14%, drying reduces the diastatic power. Drying should be

*carried out slowly and at low temp., e.g., by passing air at 32-50° through the barley for 8-12 hrs.*

A.P.C.

ASG-154 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Activation of diastase of malt. D. Klimovskii, S. Shashba and T. Andrianova. Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovat. Inst. Spetsial. Proizv. 1959, 34-60; Khim.-Referat. Zhar. 1960, No. 3, 123; cf. C. A. 54, 60104. The diastatic activity of green malt can be increased by hydrolysis in a solid. with ripe malt, the a.v. increases by 20%. The optimum temp. is 65° and the duration of the process 3-4 hrs. NaCl, KCl, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> increased the diastatic power of malt by 7-14% in 3-4% soln. Addn. of malt to 10% soln. had no effect on the diastatic power. Addn. of NaCl, NaP and NH<sub>4</sub>Cl increased the liquefying power of malt by 20-107%. For dextrin, diastatic power, the method of Langer and Repenning has no advantages over that of Windisch when the malt is extd. with 10 parts of water. W. R. II.

C

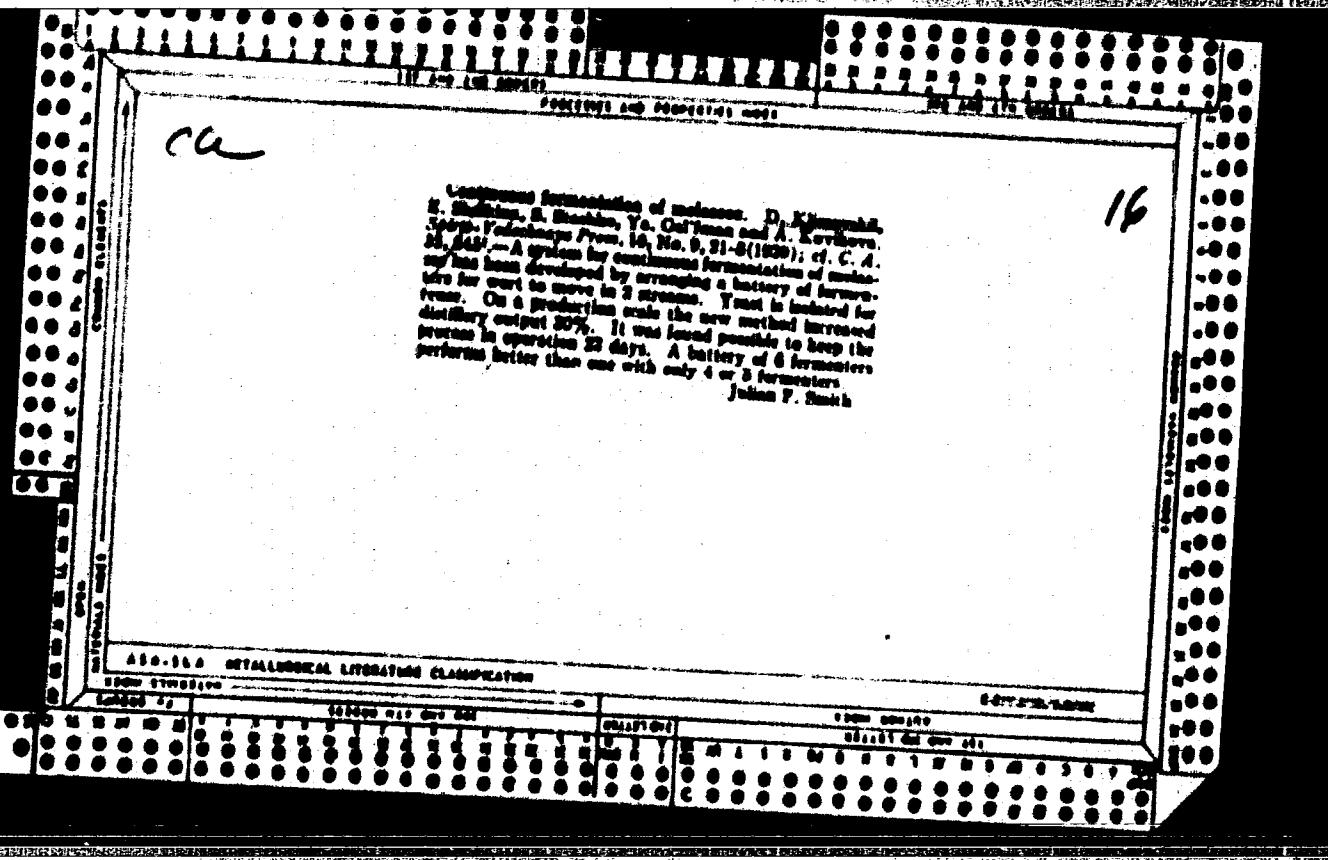
Method of continuous fermentation. J. N. KIRK  
U.S. Patent Office, No. 2,424,897.  
KIRK, Robert, 1939, No. 12, 113.—In the continuous  
fermentation process the weighed mashmire is passed  
to the continuous decomposer to which chlorinated water  
is added in order to bring the content of the dry residue to  
30-40%, and  $H_2O_2$  is added to neutralize the acids. The  
decomposed mashmire is passed to the fermentation vat and  
a part of it into another continuous mixer where it is稀釋<sup>watered</sup> with chlorinated water to a 11-12% content of dry residue,  
adjusted to 1-1.5° Döhrföld and nutritive substances  
(superphosphate ext. and yeastlysate) are added. The  
acid, the superphosphate and the yeastlysate are added  
continuously. The weak must (11-12%) is passed into the  
1st fermentation vat, from which it is passed (together  
with the yeast) consecutively through 6 vats. The strong  
must (30-40%) is added to the last 3 fermentation vats in  
order to maintain the required content. From the last vat  
the fermented liquid is passed into a separator to separate the  
yeast, which is returned to the 1st vat. The liquid is  
passed into a continuous rectifying app. This method is  
the Monantydroformic Alc. Plant increased the capacity  
by 50%. W. R. Ifen

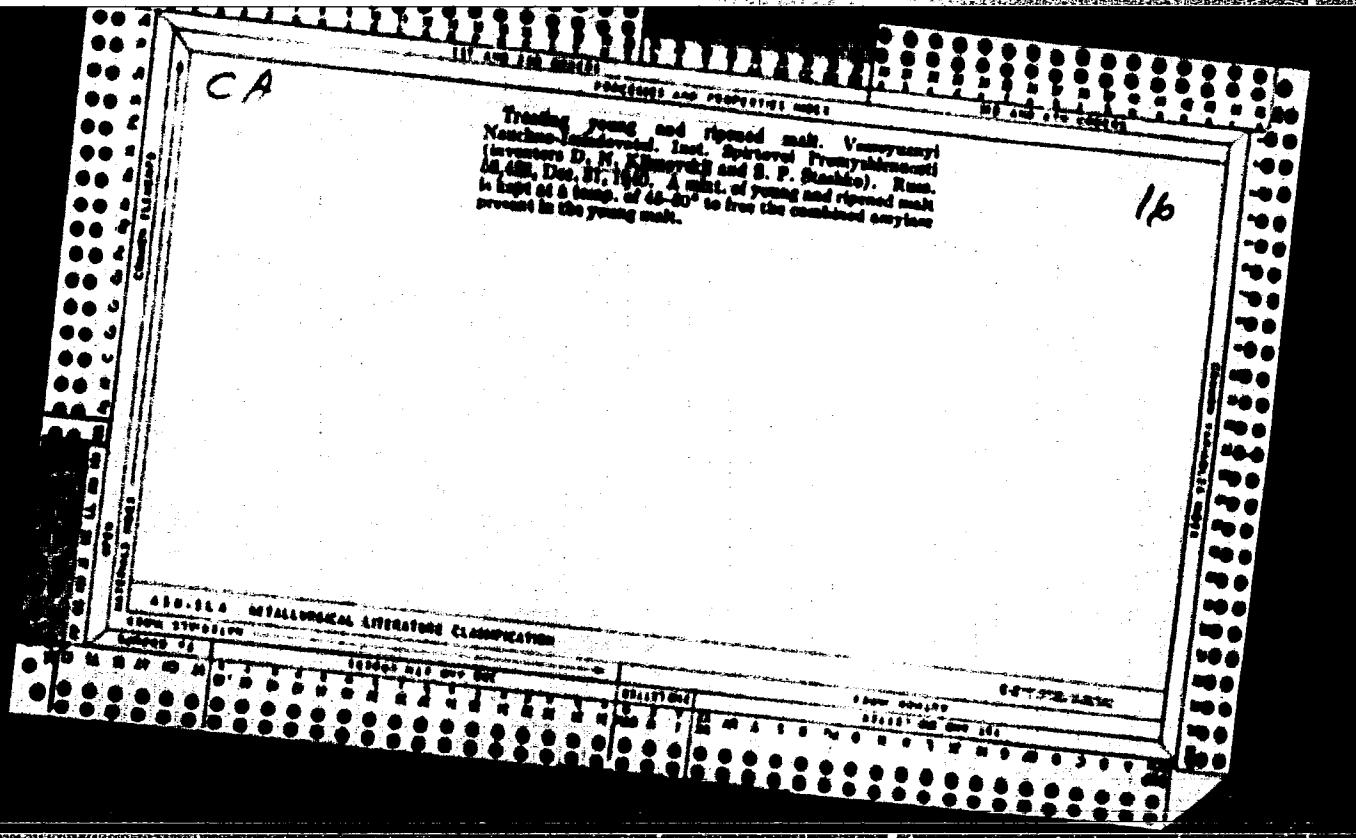
16

All Union Sci/Rd Inst. alcohol Industry, Moscow

ABD-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

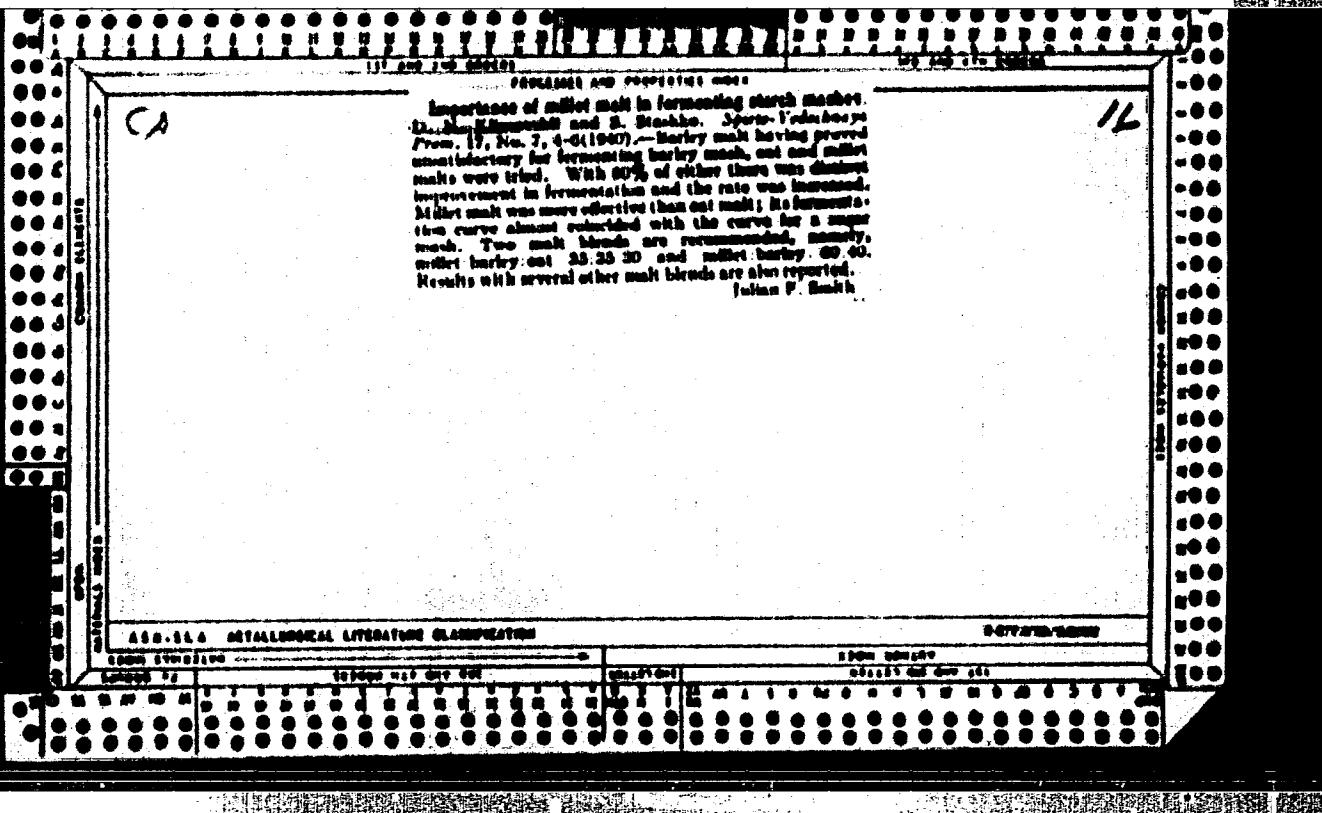
1930 SEPTEMBER

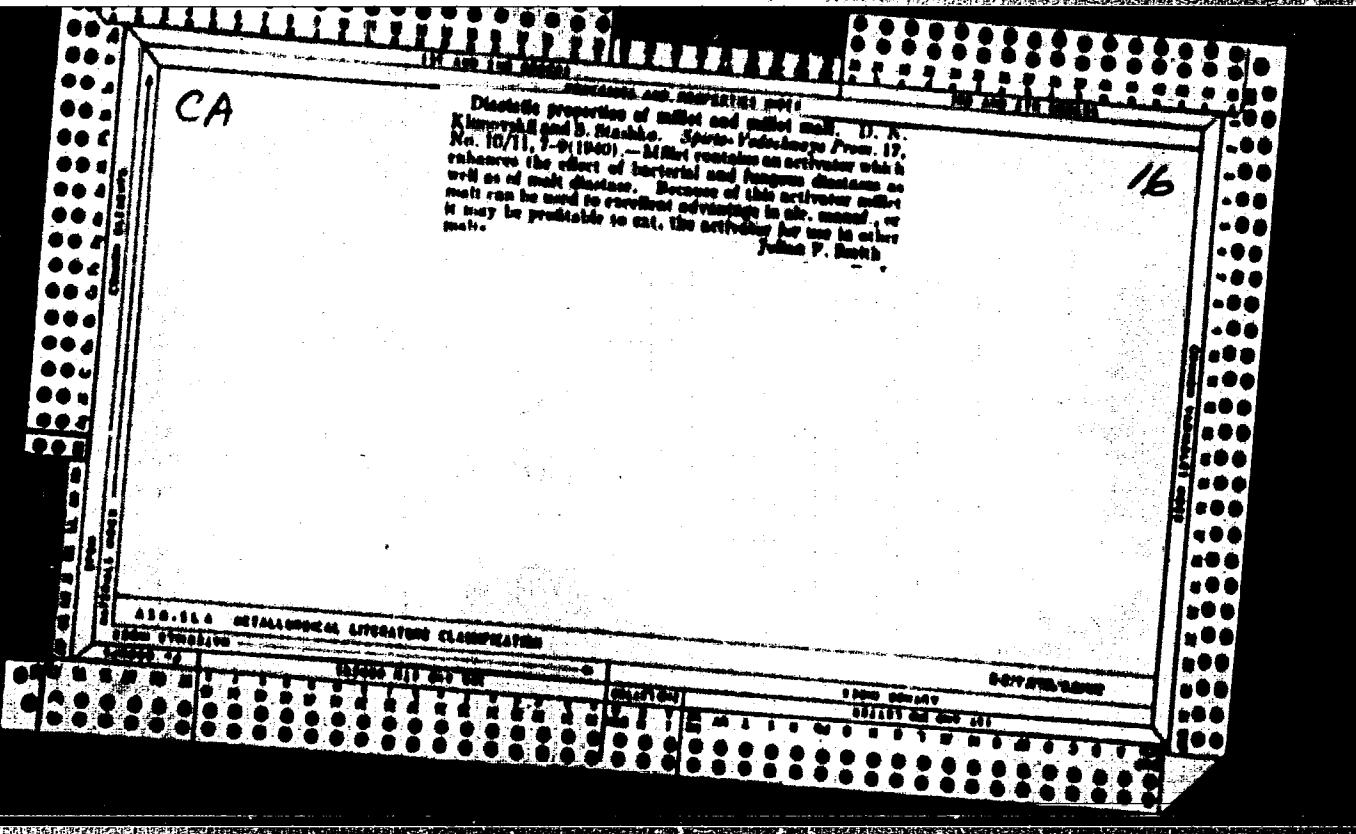




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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1"





KLIMOVSKIY, D. N.

PA 45/49710

DEER/Chemistry - Hydrolysis

Chemistry - Starch, Hydrolysis

Jan/Feb 49

"Hydrolysis of Starch Through the Action of Various Derivatives," D. N. Klimovskiy, V. I. Bodenrich, "All-Union Sci Res Inst of Alcohol Ind, Moscow, 9 pp

"Biochimya" Vol XIV, No 1

Two intermediate products with individual chemical structures can be distinguished in fermentative hydrolysis of starch -  $\alpha$ - amylodextrin (I) and phosphodextrin (II). I is obtained by the action of  $\beta$ -amylase (III) on starch, and II by the action or a combination of  $\alpha$ -amylase (IV) and III.

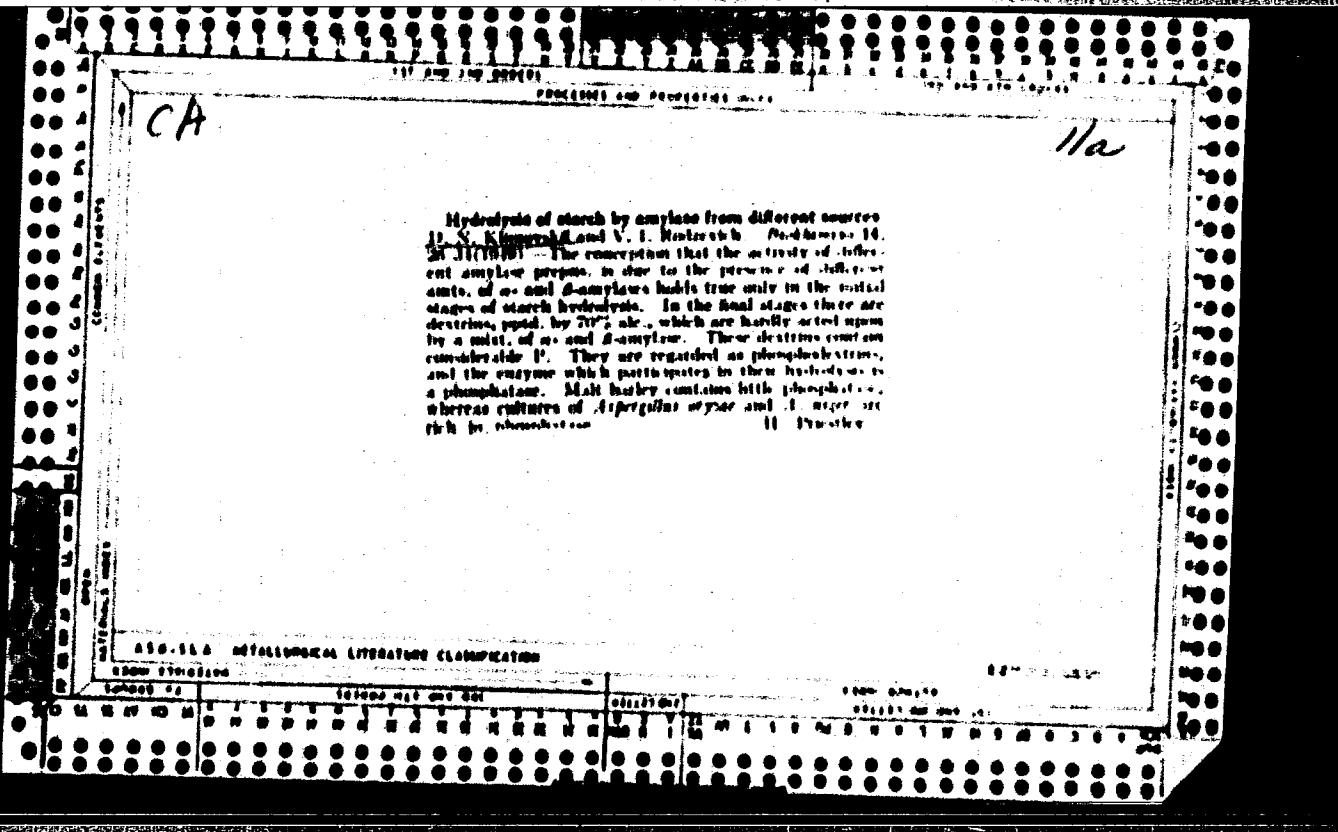
45/49710

DEER/Chemistry - Hydrolysis (Contd)

Jan/Feb 49

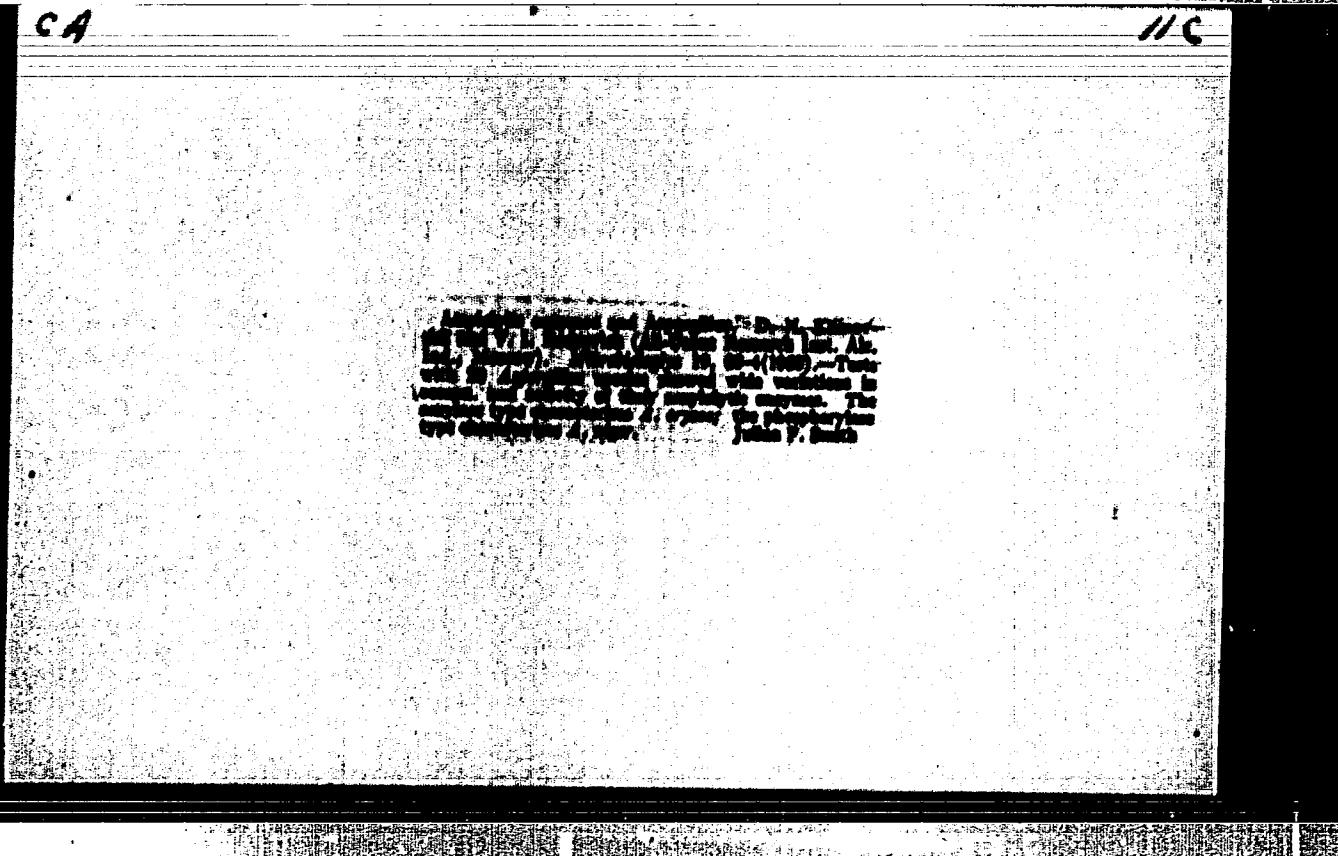
Character of hydrolysis of starch under the influence of various amyltic preparations is determined by content of three components: III, IV, and dextrinophosphatase. Submitted 29 May 48.

45/49710



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CIA-RDP86-00513R000723130004-1



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KAMOVSKY, D.N.

*Determination of chlorine in ethyl alcohol. D.N. Kamo  
V.P. Gerasimov, and O.V. Rabinovich  
1954. No. 17-18(1944)*

*17-18(1944). To det. chlorine in crude or refined BaOCl oil.  
100 cc. with 100 cc. H<sub>2</sub>O which does not reduce KMnO<sub>4</sub>, then  
add 40 or 50 ml. 0.1N NaOH, and let stand for 1 hr. with  
occasional shaking. Then titrate back with 0.1N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.  
Warner Jacobson*

*AB Ge*

KHIMOVSKY, J.N.

The formation of methyl alcohol in the various processes of alcohol production. N. V. Khimovskiy, N. A. Lomov, and A. P. Marrian. *Spochnaya Prom.*, 10, No. 4, 18-20 (1954).

The formation of MeOH occurs during the boiling of the raw material under steam pressure; the amt. formed depends on the pressure, time, and raw product used. For example, in potatoes at 4 atm. the amt. of MeOH decreased from 0.0042 to 0.0028 ml. per 100 g. steamed material if the contact time was decreased from 45 to 35 min. Both oats at 120 min. and rye at 80 min. contact with 8 atm. steam produce 0.00038 ml. MeOH/100 g. boiled mass. During saccharification, fermentation, distn., etc., some of the EtOH is lost, so, irrespective of the analysis of the starting wort and mash, the final crude EtOH will contain 0.08-0.09% MeOH.

Werner Jacobson

Klimovskiy, Dmitriy Nikolayevich

KLIMOVSKIY, Dmitriy Nikolayevich, professor; STABNIKOV, Vsevolod  
NIkolayevich, professor; MALCHENKO, A.L., doktor tekhnicheskikh  
nauk, redaktor; MASLOVA, Ye.P., redaktor; GOTLIB, E.M.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Distilling technology] Tekhnologiya spirta. Izd. 2-e, perer.  
i dop. Pod red. A.L. Malchenko. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1955.  
444 p.

(Distilling industries)

(MLRA 9:1)

Klimovskiy, D.N.

Rating the quality of malt used in the alcohol industries  
D. N. Klimovskiy and V. I. Reznichenko. *Voprosy Khimicheskoy  
Promstoy i Nauchno-Issledovatel'skoy Radiotekhniki*, No. 4, p. 101,  
1944. Results of the investigation show that the quality of malts from barley grown in 1943  
and in 1944 is more or less the same. Research plants of the Central Laboratory of the Alcohol Bureau, and industrial and plant breeding activity in relation to the methods of malting followed are rated as "excellent," "good," and "unsatisfactory" or "poor."  
The net over-all result of the study is the setting up of a criteria  
of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -amylase activity "A" of 700 and a dextrinolytic  
activity "D" of 6000 to 7000 (units required for conversion  
of starch) as indicated by  $\alpha$  industrial practice.

KLEINER / SKY, I.

①  
Second method of cheese for making (process cheese). I.  
Kharkovskii. Voprosy Sverk. Prom., 18, No. 3, 23-4 (1964).—  
The method is based on the addition to milk of a relatively large  
amount of rennet (2-4%) and ripened at 50° to coagulate milk  
in 15-18 min. The curd (I) is cooked at 40° for 30-60  
min., the whey is drained and I is retained in the vat for an  
additional 20-30 min., prior to salting. I is mixed at pH 6.3-  
6.5, salted, and pressed. The paralleled cheese (II) is then  
ripened for 10-60 days at 20°, and then immediately used  
for making of process cheese (III). II can be produced in  
4-5 times less time than Gouda cheese. II contains dry matter  
55, moisture 45, fat on dry-matter basis 45, albuminose  
protein 11%, nonprotein N 3.5%, 4.3% (free amino acids  
5.3), NaCl 5, and ash 4.08%. It is stated out, however,  
that II must be converted to III at the end of the ripening  
period, or put into storage at 2-4° for not more than 2-3  
months to escape overripening. It is claimed that the taste  
of III approaches that of Swiss cheese. V. N. Krubovskii

Removal of protein and salts from whey with calcium hydroxide with the use of electrolysis. V. I. Makarov and I. S. Klimovskii. Mlekoprotsess. Prog. 4, No. 5, 22-25 (1937). Chem.-Zentralblatt 1938, I, 31301. The protein in whey can be reduced to 0.13% by the addition of an amt. of calcium and sufficient to render the reaction alk., and subsequent electrolysis. The salt content is likewise reduced.  
M. G. Moore

Klimovskiy F.I.

USSR /Chemical Technology, Chemical Products  
and Their Application

T-22

Food industry

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33048

Author : Klimovskiy F.I.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the  
Cheese Industry

Title : Physico-Chemical Processes in the Course of  
Cheese Salting in Brine

Orig Pub: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta syrodel'n. prom-sti, 1955,  
No 2, 3-13

Abstract: The diffusion of NaCl (i) during the salting of  
cheese in brine is accompanied by an osmotic

Card 1/4